Calendar No. 1036

100TH CONGRESS
2d Session

SENATE

REPORT
100-572

SALINAS NATIONAL MONUMENT

SEPTEMBER 30 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 26), 1988.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2545]

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, to which was referred the bill (S. 2545) to redesignate Salinas National Monument in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

TITLE I—SALINAS NATIONAL MONUMENT

SEC. 101.

(a) That the Salinas National Monument, as designated by section 601 of the Act of December 19, 1980 (94 Stat. 3231), is hereby redesignated as Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument.

(b) Any reference in any record, map, or other document of the United States of America to Salinas National Monument shall hereafter be deemed to be a reference to Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument.

TITLE II—CORONADO NATIONAL TRAIL STUDY

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Coronado National Trail Study Act of 1988".

SEC. 202. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) Francisco Vasquez de Coronado led an expedition from Compostela on the Southwest Coast of Mexico, into the American Southwest in search of the legendary Seven Cities of Cibola between 1540 and 1542;

(2) Coronado's expedition of approximately 300 Spanish soldiers and 1,000 Indian allies and servants marched through the State of Arizona, then through the States of New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas;

S 313-82

(3) Coronado and his troops found Pueblo Indian settlements, including the Zuni villages of western New Mexico, Acoma along the Rio Grande River, as far north as Taos, and east to Pecos, as well as those of the Hopi in Arizona and Plains groups in Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas; and

(4) members of the Coronado expedition became the first Europeans to see the Grand Canyon in Arizona, the Palo Duro Canyon in Texas, and many other Southwestern landmarks.

SEC. 203. DESIGNATION OF TRAIL.

Section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act (82 Stat. 919; 16 U.S.C. 1244(c)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(32) Coronado Trail, the approximate route taken by the expedition of the Spanish explorer Francisco Vasquez de Coronado between 1540 and 1542, extending through portions of the States of Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas. The study under this paragraph shall be prepared in accordance with subsection (b) of this section. In conducting the study under this paragraph, the Secretary shall provide for (A) the review of all original Spanish documentation on the Coronado Trail, (B) the continuing search for new primary documentation on the trail, and (C) the examination of all information on the archeological sites along the trail.".

TITLE III—NATIONAL MIMBRES CULTURE STUDY

SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "National Mimbres Culture Study Act of 1988".

SEC. 302. AUTHORIZATON OF STUDY.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to conduct a study of the Mimbres culture to determine its significance in illustrating and commemorating the prehistory of the Southwest. The study shall include an analysis of the significance of the culture as it relates to the Mogollon, Salado, and Casas Grandes cultures and shall include a list of appropriate sites for interpreting the culture.

(b) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The study shall include recommendations with respect to—

(1) measures for the preservation of resources associated with the Mimbres culture located in and around the vicinity of Silver City, New Mexico; and

(2) indications of types and general intensities of development, including a visitor facility with sufficient space to accommodate exhibits of Mimbres pottery and information regarding the Masau Trail, that would be associated with public enjoyment and use of the sites, including general location and anticipated costs.

(c) COMPLETION OF STUDY.—The study shall be completed and transmitted to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate not later than one year after the date on which funds are appropriated for the study.

SEC. 303. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this title.

TITLE IV—SPANISH COLONIZATION COMMEMORATIVE STUDY

SEC. 401. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Spanish Colonization Commemorative Act of 1988".

SEC. 402. AUTHORIZATION OF STUDY.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to conduct a study of the Spanish Frontier culture and Spanish Borderlands story to determine their significance in illustrating and commemorating the Spanish colonization of the Southwest, the Spanish colonial frontier culture, and Spanish colonialism in New Mexico. The study shall include an analysis of the significance of the San Gabriel Historic Landmark and the Los Luceros Hacienda as they relate to the Spanish Borderlands story of the Southwest.

(b) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The study shall include recommendations with respect to—

(1) measures for the preservation and interpretation of resources associated with the Spanish colonization of the Southwest; and

(2) indications of types and general intensities of development, including the feasibility of visitor facilities, that would be associated with public enjoyment and use of the sites, including general location and anticipated costs.

(c) COMPLETION OF STUDY.—The study shall be completed and transmitted to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate not later than two years after the date on which funds are appropriated for the study.

SEC. 403. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this title.

TITLE V—"A" MOUNTAIN LAND EXCHANGE

SEC. 501

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to exchange certain lands as identified for disposal in the Southern Rio Grande Plan Amendment for certain mining claims on lands withdrawn for the National Aeronautic and Space Administration and New Mexico A & M College (now New Mexico State University) under P.L.O. 3685 and P.L.O. 2051. Once the United States determines the claims are valid under existing law, the exchange authorized by the preceeding sentence shall be made on an equal value basis as determined by an independent appraisal.

SEC. 502

(a) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to make available for exchange the Federal interests in the lands described in subsection (b) for the private interests in the lands described in subsection (c). The exchange shall be made in a manner consistent with applicable provisions of law and shall be on the basis of equal value as provided in section 206 of the Federal Land Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716).

(b) The Federal interests to be made available for exchange under this section are those lands in sections 14, 22, 23, 26, and 35 of T 23 S, R 2 E, New Mexico Principal Meridian which are encompassed by P.L.O. 2051.

(c) The private interests to be exchanged pursuant to this section are those lands owned by New Mexico State University in sections 19, 25, 30, and 31 of T 22 S, R 4 E, and section 6 of T 23 S, R 4 E, New Mexico Principal Meridian. The exchange may be made regardless of the reverter provision contained in the patent of those lands to the Regents of the Agricultural College of New Mexico and shall not be deemed to constitute the basis for reversion.

(d) Lands not acquired by New Mexico State University pursuant to this section and which are encompassed by P.L.O. 2051 may be disposed of, when available for disposition, by sale to or exchange with the State of New Mexico, New Mexico State University, or other public entities in accordance with the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.): *Provided, however,* That New Mexico State University is given a right of first refusal on any proposed disposition.

(e) None of the lands transferred to New Mexico State University pursuant to this section shall be sold by New Mexico State University. All such lands shall be used for the purposes of promoting directly or indirectly educational, scientific, and research activities, including those activities currently authorized under P.L.O. 2051, or promoting the utilization of the natural geothermal resources located within the boundaries of the lands transferred. In the event that the lands transferred to New Mexico State University pursuant to this section are used for any purpose other than those for which conveyance is authorized by this subsection, title to that portion of the lands upon which there is an unauthorized use shall immediately revert to the United States without the necessity for further action to accomplish the reversion of title to the United States.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of law or court order, the Secretary of the Interior, if the Secretary determines it is necessary and appropriate for the purpose of consummating a conveyance of lands or interests therein under this act, is hereby authorized and directed to revoke P.L.O. 2051 or any portion thereof necessary to consummate the transaction authorized by this title.

TITLE VI—AZTEC RUINS NATIONAL MONUMENT

SEC. 601. REVISION OF BOUNDARY.

The boundary of Aztec Ruins National Monument is hereby revised to include the area generally depicted on the map entitled "Aztec Ruins, Addition, Aztec Ruins National Monument," numbered 319/80,015, and dated October 16, 1987. Such map

shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

SEC. 602, LAND ACQUISITION.

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire lands, interests in lands, and improvements thereon within the boundary of the national monument as amended by section 601 by donation, exchange, or purchase with donated or appropriated funds.

SEC. 603. ADMINISTRATION.

The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Aztec Ruins National Monument in accordance with the provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System including the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented, and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666).

SEC. 604. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this title.

TITLE VII—GEORGIA O'KEEFFE STUDY

SEC. 701.

(a) That in recognition of the significant impact Georgia O'Keeffe had on the world of art, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to conduct a study of the most appropriate way to interpret these nationally significant contributions. The study shall include but not be limited to an evaluation of the feasibility of establishing a landscape museum consisting of the scenes and physical features from which Georgia O'Keeffe drew much of her inspiration.

(b) The study shall be completed and transmitted to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate within one year of the date on which funds are appropriated for the study.

SEC. 702.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

TITLE VIII—WARM SPRINGS STUDY

SEC. 801. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Warm Springs Study Act of 1988".

SEC. 802. STUDY OF WARM SPRINGS CULTURE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to conduct a study of the culture that evolved around Warm Springs in Southwestern, New Mexico, to determine its significance in illustrating and commemorating American frontier military history and the development of American Indian policy.

(b) SPECIFICS OF STUDY.—The study shall include—

(1) an evaluation of the history of the people from the Warm Springs area and Victorio's War in relation to American frontier military history and the development of American Indian policy; and

(2) an evaluation of historic and prehistoric resources surrounding the Warm Springs at the headwaters of Canada de Alamosa and the potential for preservation and public use.

(c) COMPLETION OF STUDY.—The study shall be completed and transmitted to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate within 1 year of the date on which funds are appropriated for the study.

SEC. 803. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this title.

PURPOSE OF THE MEASURE

The purpose of S. 2545 is to rename the Salinas National Monument in New Mexico as the "Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument."

Background and Need

Congress established Salinas National Monument in December 1980 "to set apart and preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people the ruins of prehistoric Indian pueblos and associated seventeenth century Franciscan Spanish mission ruins." Salinas National Monument consists of three noncontiguous resource areas located in east central New Mexico known as Gran Quivira, Abo, and Quarai. Located on prehistoric north-south and east-west trade routes, Salinas was a place of cultural interchange. Indian groups known to have lived or traded in the area during prehistoric and historic times include the Anasazi, Mogollon, and Plains Indians.

During Spanish Colonial times, Salinas became a frontier province known as the Salinas Jurisdiction where salt, hides, pinon nuts, and other goods were collected and traded. The area acquired this name from large salt lakes that formed the basis for trade and settlement. This area also became an important center of mission activity.

S. 2545 would rename the Salinas National Monument as the "Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument," to more accurately describe the monument.

Legislative History

S. 2545 was introduced by Senators Bingaman and Domenici on June 21, 1988. A hearing was held by the Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests on September 14, 1988.

At the business meeting on Thursday, September 22, 1988, the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources ordered S. 2545, as amended, favorably reported.

Committee Recommendations and Tabulation of Votes

The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, in open business session on Thursday, September 22, 1988, by unanimous voice vote of a quorum present, recommends that the Senate pass S. 2545 if amended, as described herein.

Committee Amendment

During the consideration of S. 2545, the Committee adopted an amendment in the nature of a substitute. The substitute makes one technical change in the bill as introduced (correcting a citation) and adds the text of several other New Mexico measures already favorably reported from the Committee. As noted below, three of these measures have already passed the Senate.

These other measures are:

S. 1693, to amend the National Trails System Act to provide for a study of the Coronado Trail, and for other purposes (Senate Report 100-367);

S. 1912, to authorize a study of the feasibility of establishing a National Mimbres Museum in Silver City, New Mexico, and for other purposes (Senate Report 100-433);

S. 2157, to authorize three feasibility studies to be conducted in New Mexico dealing with the San Gabriel Historic Landmark, the

significance of the Los Luceros Hacienda, and the establishment of an interpretive center to highlight the first colonization on the interior of the United States in New Mexico (Senate Report 100–434);

S. 2264, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to exchange certain Federal mining rights for certain lands in New Mexico (Senate Report 100–571);

S. 2617, to revise the boundary of the Aztec Ruins National Monument in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes (Senate Report 100–573);

S. 2750, to authorize a study of methods to commemorate the nationally significant contributions of Georgia O'Keeffe (Senate Report 100–574); and

S. 2767, to authorize a study of the history and culture of the Warm Springs area of New Mexico (Senate Report 100–575).

Cost and Budgetary Considerations

The Congressional Budget Office estimate of the costs of this measure has been requested but was not received at the time the report was filed. When the report is available, the Chairman will request it to be printed in the Congressional Record for the advice of the Senate.

Regulatory Impact Evaluation

In compliance with paragraph 11(b) of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee makes the following evaluation of the regulatory impact would be incurred in carrying out S. 2545. The bill is not a regulatory measure in the sense of imposing Government-established standards or significant economic responsibilities on private individuals and businesses.

No personal information would be collected in administering the program. Therefore, there would be no impact of personal privacy.

Little, if any, additional paperwork would result from the enactment of S. 2545, as reported.

Executive Communications

The pertinent legislative report received by the Committee from the Department of the Interior setting forth executive agency recommendations relating to S. 2545 is set forth below:

U.S. Department of the Interior,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, DC, August 25, 1988.

Hon. J. Bennett Johnston,
Chairman, Committee on Energy, and Natural Resources,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Dear Mr. Chairman: This responds to your request for our views on S. 2545, a bill "To redesignate Salinas National Monument in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes."

S. 2545 would redesignate Salinas National Monument as Salinas Missions National Monument. We recommend its enactment because the new designation more accurately describes the monument.

Congress established Salinas National Monument (P.L. 96–550) in December 1980 "to set apart and preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people the ruins of prehistoric Indian pueblos and associated seventeenth century Franciscan Spanish mission ruins." We believe the reference in the new designation to Pueblo Missions is appropriate and consistent with the purpose of the monument as set forth in 1980.

If S. 2545 were enacted, there would need to be a change made in the wording of 15 directional signs at a cost of approximately $10,000, as well as miscellaneous changes in brochures and other interpretive materials at a cost of approximately $2,000. These costs would be absorbed within existing operational funding for the national monument.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the Administration's standpoint.

Sincerely,

SUSAN RECCE,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 12 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill S. 2545, as ordered reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM ACT

AN ACT To establish a national trails system, and for other purposes

* * * * * * *

NATIONAL SCENIC AND NATIONAL HISTORICAL TRAILS

SEC. 5. (a) * * *

* * * * * * *

(c) The following routes shall be studied in accordance with the objectives outlined in subsection (b) of this section:

* * * * * * *

(32) Coronado Trail, the approximate route taken by the expedition of the Spanish explorer Francisco Vasquez de Coronado between 1540 and 1542, extending through portions of the States of Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas. The study under this paragraph shall be prepared in accordance with subsection (b) of this section. In conducting the study under this paragraph, the Secretary shall provide for (A) the review of all original Spanish documentation on the Coronado Trail, (B) the continuing search for new primary documentation on the trail, and (C) the examination of all information on the archeological sites along the trail.

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REPORT
100-573

AZTEC RUINS NATIONAL MONUMENT

SEPTEMBER 30 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 26), 1988.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2617]

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources to which was referred the bill (S. 2617) to revise the boundary of Aztec Ruins National Monument in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment and recommends that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 1, strike out line 7, and insert in lieu thereof: "Monument, numbered 319/80,015, and dated October 16, 1987.".

PURPOSE OF THE MEASURE

The purpose of S. 2617 is to extend the boundary of the Aztec Ruins National Monument in New Mexico.

BACKGROUND AND NEED

Aztec Ruins National Monument was established in San Juan County, NM, on January 24, 1923, by Presidential Proclamation 1650. In recognition of "ruins of great antiquity and historical interest," President Warren G. Harding established the 4.6-acre national monument "with a view to the preservation for the enlightenment and culture of the Nation."

Three boundary adjustments have expanded the Aztec Ruins National Monument to approximately 27 acres. The monument reserves the remains of a massive terraced pueblo, a partially restored Great Kiva, an excavated triwalled structure called the Hubbard Ruin and numerous unexcavated sites. The ruins represent a blending of the cultural styles of the Chacoan and Mesa Ver-

S 313-83

dean people and offer insights into the social relationships between the two peoples.

The monument is currently threatened by activities on adjacent lands. Irrigation activities have increased ground water levels within the monument to the point that the ruins are being damaged by saturated soils. Seasonal flooding of the basement of the administrative and visitor center also occurs.

S. 2617 would revise the boundary of Aztec Ruins National Monument to include approximately 292 acres of land directly outside the monument which are important to the preservation of the existing monument. The measure also gives the Secretary of the Interior the authority to acquire lands within the expanded boundary.

Legislative History

S. 2617 was introduced by Senators Bingaman and Domenici on July 7, 1988. A hearing was held by the Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests on September 14, 1988.

At the business meeting on Thursday, September 22, 1988, the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources ordered S. 2617, as amended, favorably reported.

Committee Recommendations

The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, in open business session on Thursday, September 22, 1988, by unanimous voice vote of a quorum present, recommends that the Senate pass S. 2617 if amended, as described herein.

Committee Amendments

During consideration of S. 2617, the committee adopted a technical amendment, which added the appropriate map reference for the expanded monument.

Cost and Budgetary Considerations

The following estimate of the cost of this measure has been provided by the Congressional Budget Office.

U.S. Congress,
Congressional Budget Office,
Washington, DC, September 30, 1988.

Hon. J. Bennett Johnston, Jr.,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Dear Mr. Chairman: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the attached cost estimate for S. 2617, a bill to revise the boundary of Aztec Ruins National Monument in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them.

Sincerely,

James L. Blum,
Acting Director.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

1. Bill number: S. 2617.

2. Bill title: A bill to revise the boundary of Aztec Ruins National Monument in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes.

3. Bill status: As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on September 22, 1988.

4. Bill purpose: S. 2617 would add approximately 300 acres to the Aztec Ruins National Monument. The bill would authorize the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to the Secretary of the Interior for the acquisition and administration of the additional acreage.

5. Estimated cost to the Federal Government:

[By fiscal year, in millions of dollars]

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Estimated Authorization Level	3.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Estimated Outlays	1.1	1.2	.5	.4	.3

The costs of this bill fall within budget function 300.

Basis of estimate: For purposes of this estimate, it is assumed that S. 2617 will be enacted during fiscal year 1989 and that the total amount necessary for land acquisition will be appropriated during the fiscal year. Based on information obtained from the National Park Service, land acquisition is estimated to cost about $3.0 million over the 1989–1991 period. Additional amounts for operation and maintenance of the new acreage, are estimated to be between $250,000 and $300,000 a year, and are assumed to be appropriated for each fiscal year beginning in 1990.

6. Estimated cost to State and local governments: None.

7. Estimate comparison: None.

8. Previous CBO estimate: None.

9. Estimate prepared by: Deborah Reis (226–2860).

10. Estimate approved by: C.G. Nuckols (for James L. Blum, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis).

REGULATORY IMPACT EVALUATION

In compliance with paragraph 11(b) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the committee makes the following evaluation of the regulatory impact which would be incurred in carrying out S. 2617. The bill is not a regulatory measure in the sense of imposing Government-established standards or significant economic responsibilities on private individuals and businesses.

No personal information would be collected in administering the program. Therefore, there would be no impact of personal privacy.

Little, if any, additional paperwork would result from the enactment of S. 2617, as reported.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS

On July 14, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources requested legislative reports from the Department of the Interior and

the Office of Management and Budget and on August 19 requested views from the Department of Agriculture setting forth executive views on S. 2617. These reports had not been received at the time the report on S. 2617 was filed. When the reports become available, the chairman will request that they be printed in the Congressional Record for the advice of the Senate. The testimony provided by the appropriate agency at the subcommittee hearing follows:

STATEMENT OF JERRY ROGERS, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, CULTURAL RESOURCES, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is a pleasure to be here today to discuss S. 2617, a bill to revise the boundary of Aztec Ruins National Monument in the State of New Mexico, and S. 2545, a bill to redesignate Salinas National Monument in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes.

S. 2617—AZTEC RUINS NATIONAL MONUMENT

We recommend against enactment of S. 2617 at this time.

S. 2617 would revise the boundary of Aztec Ruins National Monument by adding approximately 291.89 acres of mostly private land. From the statements made by the sponsor of this legislation, the purpose of the added land is the protection of the resources within the existing boundary and protection of resources outside the existing boundary which are directly related to the mission of the existing national monument.

Aztec Ruins National Monument was established on January 24, 1923, by Presidential Proclamation 1650. In recognition of "ruins of great antiquity and historical interest," President Warren G. Harding established the 4.6-acre national monument containing a single ruin "with a view to the preservation of said ruin for the enlightenment and culture of the Nation." Additional ruins were added in three boundary adjustments. The monument now includes 27.14 acres.

The acquisition of these additions is estimated to cost approximately $3.55 million. We must recommend against enactment of S. 2617 at this time. First, the additions proposed in S. 2617 are being considered as one of the options in the development of a general management plan for Aztec Ruins National Monument and the process is not completed. The enactment of S. 2617 would, therefore, preclude implementation of any of the other options. Second, Mr. Chairman, as we have said on previous occasions, we do not think it is fair in these times of fiscal austerity to send false signals to affected landowners that the Federal Government will soon knock on their doors with checkbook in hand to pay them for their lands as soon as this measure becomes law. We both know from past experience that that simply will not happen. And to further raise expectations of local residents that passage of the legislation will signal the beginning of extensive development of the monument when those expectations are very unlikely to be realized would be unwise. Associated development to make full use of the property could cost up to $4.2 million, and we cannot support such an expenditure.

S. 2545—SALINAS NATIONAL MONUMENT

S. 2545 would redesignate Salinas National Monument as Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument. This is a similar measure to H.R. 3541, which was passed by the House of Representatives on July 26, 1988.

Congress established Salinas National Monument (Public Law 96–550) in December 1980 "to set apart and preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people the ruins of prehistoric Indian pueblos and associated seventeenth century Franciscan Spanish mission ruins." We believe the reference in the new designation to Pueblo Missions is appropriate and consistent with the purpose of the monument as set forth in 1980.

If S. 2545 were enacted, there would need to be a change made in the wording of 15 directional signs at a cost of approximately $10,000 as well as miscellaneous changes in brochures and other interpretive materials at a cost of approximately $2,000. These costs would be absorbed within existing operational funding for the national monument.

That concludes my prepared statement, Mr. Chairman. I would be happy to respond to any questions that you or other members of the committee may have.

Changes in Existing Law

In compliance with paragraph 12 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the committee notes that no changes in existing law are made by the bill S. 2617, as reported.

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